- Planning for social development: Social Assessment
- Community development, quality of life and sustainable community development
- Potential damage outcomes
- Guide for action: what is needed to get there
- What to avoid
- Preventing/mitigate negative impacts
- Closure issues
KEY INSTRUMENT: SOCIAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL RISKS AND IMPACTS

Goals
- Establishing social development goals
- Estimating in advance the social grounded consequences that are likely to follow

Stages
- Rapid context analysis
- Gap analysis
SOCIAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PRESENTATION
SOCIAL ASSESSMENT ISSUES

- Legal and institutional review
- Profiling the baseline conditions
- Identifying key stakeholders
- Mapping the social landscape and vulnerabilities
- Public involvement and listening to diversity
- Understanding issues - including closure - assessing risks and managing expectations
- Identifying changes, impacts and alternatives
- Proposing plan to manage outcomers and mitigate risky impacts
- Monitoring, accounting and reviewing
BACKGROUND REVIEW

UNDERSTAND ISSUES AND SCREEN RISKS

CARRYING OUT PARTICIPATION

SCOPING FOR CHANGES/ALTERNATIVES

PROFILING BASE LINE

IDENTIFYING STAKEHOLDERS

MAPPING SOCIAL LANDSCAPE

DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE PLANNING

MONITORING AND EVALUATING

SOCIAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRESENTATION
SOCIAL ASSESSMENT STAGES
DEFINITIONS

- Community as a sense of belonging
- Community development as multi-faceted, multi-stakeholder and focus on requirements **Beyond** the needs of the mine
- Quality of life as well-being
Avoid dependency, encouraging self-reliance and creating long-term benefits that outlast company support
- Do not commence activities without a viable exit or handover strategy
- Invest heavily in capacity building, with partners taking progressively greater roles and responsibilities
- Reinforce, rather than replace, local institutions and processes
- Ensuring closure and postmine planning - diversification
SOCIAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRESENTATION

KEY ELEMENTOS OF STRATEGIC COMMUNITY INVESTMENTS

- STRATEGY
- RESULTS MEASUREMENT
- BETTER LOCAL OUTCOMES
  - wellbeing
  - recognition
  - voice
- ALIGNMENT
- SUSTAINABILITY
- MULTI STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION
EXPECTED OUTCOMES

- Employment – particularly among the youth-through training, rural infrastructure, rural development – and mining
- Indirect jobs through increased local procurement and local chains
- Local investments – diversifying the economy, particularly at community and regional level
- Improved access to social services, including for women
Marginalization from unanticipated resettlement

Unanticipated impacts of influx of outsiders, creation of “villages” in rural areas without specific requirements regarding infrastructure, services, and utilities and opportunities for land speculation

Security hazards

Health hazards

Loss of livelihood and subsistence means

Unforeseen impacts of closure
TO BE LEGALLY AND CONTRACTUALLY DEFINED

- **Labor relations**: Enforcement of international conventions; compliance with rights and conditions of migrant workers; not employment of children, protection of their education and from harm to health or physically, mentally, or morally; identification and protection from hazards with preventive/modifying measures, training and reporting on emergencies with emergency programs in place.

- **Cultural heritage**: Compliance with legal norms of protection. Maintenance and/or restoration. Consultation and participation and consultation previous to any removal.

- **Health and safety**: Evaluation, communication and prevention of health hazards and safety standards.

- **Resettlement**: Previous to operations, the screening and design of plan.

- **Social investments**
Design and propose policies and legislative framework that provide for social development parameters for mining companies and provisions for small scale mining.

Define the set of social standards for work relations and safety, resettlement, cultural heritage, flow of outside workers and local benefits. Agree with provincial government about design, implementation, enforcement and oversight.
Agree with federal government which are the applicable social standards. Make them conditions for leasing or licensing contracts or renewal of previous ones

Incorporate social standards and safety performance at the work place in the oversight scope of the Mining Committee.

Include a community representative or leader as part of the composition of the Mining Committee

Require companies to adopt a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Monitor.

Ensure that mining holders advance employment and economic and social welfare of communities

Ensure that mining right holders contribute to local socio-economic development – not becoming enclaves

**Not to do.** Duplication of federal government social standards. It will weaken overall policy and imposes unnecessary and unproductive costs.
- Skipping the strategy – ad hoc behaviors
- Disregarding for planning
- Unanticipated and unplanned displacement
- Unanticipated impacts of influx of outsiders, creation of “villages” in rural areas without specific requirements regarding infrastructure, services, utilities, and opportunities for land speculation
- Lack of functional coordination
- Acting without stakeholders involvement
- Concentrating benefits – elite capture
- Neglecting the most vulnerable
- Need to address decommissioning challenges at the planning phase to proactively manage social risks
- Not allow the collapse of infrastructures already – including water and electricity, financed by companies
- Closure Plan
  - Training and capacity building
  - Agricultural assistance aimed at enhancing crop production and animal husbandry
  - Enterprise development for income generating
THANK YOU
SOCIAL ISSUES AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
PRESENTATION
WHEN RESETTLEMENT IS UNAVOIDABLE

**STEPS FOR RESETTLEMENT PLAN**

- Gathering information and screening
- Using quantitative and qualitative methodology (a) obtain stakeholder inputs on how to avoid or minimize and identify needs and preferences; (b) establish the social and economic baseline to prepare the RP
- Inventory of lost land and assets of all households and residents and business
- Land Demarcation and Measurement Surveys. Assessment of whether mining development would take place in a prime agricultural land. Disclose this information
- Resettlement Plan and land acquisition: (i) replacement of land with an equally productive plot, cash or other equivalent productive assets; (ii) materials and assistance to fully replace solid structures that will be demolished; (iii) replacement of damaged or lost crops and trees, at market value; (iv) in case of cash compensation, the delivery of compensation should be made in public; (v) in case of physical relocation, provision of civic infrastructure at the resettlement sites; (vi) for women losing land, assets etc, compensation directly to them through female staff of the project; (vii) land-based compensation when land collective;
- Disclosure, including of alternatives considered and disclaim of land acquisition procedures
**Positive**

- Increasing well developed skill-base in the area
- Increasing in the availability and accessibility of goods and services
- Increasing industry opportunities created from the influx

**Negative**

- Increased competition for land/resources
- Pressure on local food supplies
- Increased cost of living in villages situate near the mines
- Increased pressure on social infrastructure schools, health, care services, housing
- Threats to disintegration of traditional authority structures and family relationships
- Disparity between those economically befitting from the mine and those not
- Threats to health
Recognize it is unpreventable. Policies to limit have failed.

Mining companies should actively promote a culture of respect and tolerance of migrants and recognition of their value as a local economic resource.

In advance, assess the ability of physical resources to accommodate increased resource use without degradation. While this concept is primarily applicable to physical resources, it can also be applied to current livelihood systems.

In advance, assess the ability of infrastructure, services and utilities to meet the needs of higher levels of demand associated with a larger population.

Involve local stakeholders dealing with security risks, health risks, socio-cultural factors, such as the degree of insularity or acceptance of newcomers and ownership or other rights over resources.